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Associated Press
Nixon-Sadat motorcade making its way past dense crowds from the Cairo airport to the Kubbah Palace yesterday.

Nixon Receives Warm Welcome in Cairo

By John Herbers

Cairo, June 12 (UPI).—Large crowds of Egyptians cheered President Nixon enthusiastically today when he arrived on the first stop of his Middle East tour.

For about 10 miles along a motorcade route from Cairo Airport to the Kubbah Palace, Mr. Nixon, who rode in an open-top limousine, was proclaimed in chants and on banners as a peacemaker in a return of friendly relations between the two countries.

At the palace, Mr. Nixon, who is under investigation for instrumental proceedings at home, received a rousing welcome. He received a roost from President Sadat, who said in a welcoming speech:

"The role of the United States under the leadership of President Nixon is vital to promote peace and tranquillity in the area. It is a great challenge, but I am convinced that with goodwill and determination, statesmen of the stature of President Nixon are apt to meet it."

At Mr. Nixon's side during most of the day, though attracting little attention, was Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who had laid the groundwork for the few days. He had been received by President Sadat, who said in a welcoming speech:

"Despite Mr. Kissinger's warning, Ronald Ziegler, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said en route to Cairo this morning that the President supported Mr. Kissinger in his efforts to clear his name and did not feel the incident would be a pall over the trip."

Mr. Kissinger, in several ceremonial appearances with the President, said little and appeared gloom and retiring.

For Mr. Nixon, however, the end of the scandal, for the time being at least, had given him a triumph. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic出pourings of people that Mr. Nixon had received in his political career. And in Cairo, where demonstrations are easy to organize, was described as a public re-action of major order.

The presidential plane landed at 1:30 p.m. and the presidential party, which includes Mrs. Nixon and the President's chief aides, was met by President and Mrs. Sadat, Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzi and her officials.

After inspecting an honor guard, two Presidents stepped into an open-top Cadillac, surrounded by security guards, and began the triumphant ride into the city.

The enthusiasm of the crowds

United Press International
President Anwar Sadat welcoming President Nixon on his arrival in Cairo yesterday.

Says It May Strain Israeli Ties

Rabin Warns on New Arab-U.S. Friendship

REHOVOT, Israel, June 12 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that the new family between the United States and the Arabs may strain the U.S.-Israeli friendship and create differences of opinion.

He said the Arabs do not seek U.S. friendship when they go to war but when they want development aid. He expressed hope that Washington will take advantage of the Arab appeal for economic aid and use it for advancing peace and not at the expense of the American friendship with Israel.

Mr. Rabin spoke at graduation exercises at the Weizmann Institute of Science. At the same time, security authorities prepared for the arrival on Sunday of President Nixon and the activation of "Operation Eagle," the code name for measures to guard Mr. Nixon.

It is very possible that as a result of the American-Arab closeness of ranks we shall also have to arrive at differences of opinion or a disparity in views between us and the United States," Mr. Rabin said.

Mr. Rabin, who has held office for nine days, spoke after Mr. Nixon arrived in Egypt. He welcomed Mr. Nixon's statement proposing a common goal toward progress and peace.

Washington has promised economic aid to Egypt and Syria. It has renewed diplomatic relations with Cairo and plans a similar move with Damascus.

"I hope the United States will be sober-minded enough to realize," Mr. Rabin said, that the Arabs' acceptance of aid is an important gesture, "one to use and to take advantage of, but

"You are witnessing the happiest moment in my life," the 35-year-old former Kirov Ballet dancer Valery Panov and his wife received their exit visas to Israel today and danced on the sidewalk outside the immigration passport office, friends said.

As promised, the papers were ready when the Panovs went to the passport office at about 4 o'clock.

The visas were marked: "Destination—Israel."

Prefers Verbal Arguments

But, he said, "I prefer the verbal arguments and the political struggle to the military conflict."

The action came during an afternoon hearing at which the White House waived most of its claims of privilege on personal files subpoenaed by the former domestic adviser to the President.

"Now it appears we are in a position where we are able to go ahead with all the defendants at once," the judge told the court.

Judge Gesell said that he would probably make the final decision on whether to join Mr. Ehrlichman's trial with that of the others tomorrow after a meeting with attorneys for both sides.

The trial of Mr. Ehrlichman's three co-defendants was scheduled to start Monday, but this would

probably be delayed for several weeks by the latest development.

Under the agreement announced by the judge, papers selected from Mr. Ehrlichman's files will be submitted to him and to defense counsel in chambers "free of any kind of privilege."

Previously the White House

had insisted that the final determination of what material would be surrendered could be made by President Nixon alone. Judge Ge-

ssell ruled that the court and not the President would make the final decision. It was this impasse that appeared to be broken by today's agreement.

Sixth Amendment

The White House had offered to let Mr. Ehrlichman examine the files in question himself but had denied similar access to his attorneys. But Judge Gesell ruled that excluding Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyers violated the Sixth Amendment guarantee of right to counsel.

The new order came after special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski had asked Judge Gesell to withdraw his order of yesterday severing Mr. Ehrlichman's trial from that of his three co-defendants.

Mr. Jaworski presented an affidavit from White House attorney Fred Buzhardt stating that he personally had examined the material and had found that "there is nothing contained in the subpoenaed documents which bears on the issue of [Mr. Ehrlichman's] guilt or innocence and particularly nothing which is arguable or exculpatory."

The special prosecutor further argued that "indefinite continuation of Mr. Ehrlichman's trial may well mean a postponement until the spring of 1975 . . . or perhaps no trial at all." The former White House aide is scheduled to stand trial on charges relating to the Watergate cover-up beginning Sept. 9 and,

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U.S. May Aid in Aegean Dispute

ANKARA, June 12 (UPI).—The United States has offered to mediate the dispute between Turkey and Greece over the oil-rich Aegean continental shelf. Foreign Ministry sources said today.

They said U.S. Ambassador William McComber made the offer in a meeting with Foreign Minister Turan Gunes.

Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Grubishev also met Mr. Gunes. The sources said he expressed

Group of 10 Decision

U.S. Compromise Enhances Gold's Value in World Loans

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI).—The United States and other leading industrial nations have agreed in principle "that gold could be used as collateral for international borrowing," the office of Treasury Secretary William Simon announced today.

This major breakthrough, in effect "unfreezing" gold reserves—as long demanded by European nations—was greeted with open relief in Italy, which had just about run out of credit to meet its mounting balance-of-payments deficit.

The agreement represented a compromise by the United States. It amounted to recognition by the United States for the first time that the official gold price of \$42.22 an ounce is unrealistic. The accord was reached last night at a dinner hosted by Bank of Italy President Guido Carli for the so-called Group of 10—major trading partners.

It came on the eve of a two-day session of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20, which met today to approve a package of interim monetary reform steps as well as a plan by its managing director, Johannes Witteveen, for the sale of some of its gold for the benefit of poor nations.

In Rome, officials said that the new ability to use gold reserves as collateral for loans will amount to a virtual revaluation, bringing the gold price close to the unofficial market price of \$156 an ounce. At that level, Italy's gold reserves would be worth about \$14 billion instead of \$3.5 billion.

France Benefits, Too

France also hard-pressed because of mounting costs for oil, was enthusiastic about the agreement, too. French gold holdings, about \$4.3 billion at the \$42.22 price, would be quadrupled—at least for borrowing purposes.

In London, the price of gold dropped, then recovered on the bullion market, Reuters reported. Early nervousness clipped \$3.75 an ounce from the bullion price, sending it down to \$153.50. But afternoon dealings sent the price up by \$3 an ounce.

The lira meanwhile continued to fall on the foreign exchange market. Its value in dealings today was down 13.8 percent on its pre-float value of February, 1973, compared with 18.67 percent yesterday. Dealers in Milan said they did not expect today's Washington announcement on the use of gold as borrowing collateral to produce any short-term relief for the lira. The agreement had been widely anticipated and discounted in exchange market circles, they said.

The 10 big nations' private agreement on using their own gold as higher-priced collateral may embitter the poor nations unless it is accompanied by additional benefits designed especially for them.

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A 5 percent hike was slated for those paying between \$400 and \$1,000, a 10 percent jump for those in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 bracket and a 15 percent rise in levies on larger incomes.

"At this stage we already know that five soldiers were injured by these torturers and another two died, apparently from these brutalities," he said.

There was an immediate Syrian response to the charges.

Washington Post
William E. Simon, the U.S. secretary of the Treasury.

price to be recognized among the central banks themselves."

But whether or not that final move is taken, the deal made by the group of 10 buys time for the industrial nations to meet the deficit problem created by last year's 400 percent increase in the price of oil.

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"The finance ministers," the U.S. Treasury said, "are making useful progress toward the twin objectives of agreeing on procedural steps to phase gold out of a central role in the monetary system and at the same time permit it to be mobilized when

Plan to Halve Inflation

France Increases Taxes Sharply

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, June 12 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government today imposed steep new taxes as the cutting edge of an austerity program designed to halve galloping inflation and erase a big balance-of-payments deficit by July 1, 1975.

To feed off criticism that the brunt of the austere measures fell on wage earners—thus sparing those with other sources of income—the President announced a special 10 percent capital gains tax on real-estate profits.

Recognizing predictable reservations from the leftist opposition and the trade unions, he stressed that almost two-thirds of the new taxes would come from a one-shot 18 percent increase in company taxes this year, payable Sept. 15.

Personal income taxes would also be increased this year, according to a sliding scale.

A 5 percent hike was slated for those paying between \$400 and \$1,000, a 10 percent jump for those in the \$1,000 to \$2,000 bracket and a 15 percent rise in levies on larger incomes.

The general's accusation did not single out a target. But he said the traitors included "some people in responsibility."

In a series of speeches since becoming president nearly a month ago, Gen. Spinola was making a personal visit to the 5th Infantry Regiment that sought to topple the regime of since deposed Premier Marcello Caetano in March. About 200 troops were jailed when the March revolt failed.

Radio Workers Protest

LISBON, June 12 (AP).—President Antonio de Spinola charged again today that "traitors" are trying to wreck the country's new regime. The enemies of Portugal want to build "on the cement of our bones," he said.

The general's accusation did not single out a target. But he said the traitors included "some people in responsibility."

In a series of speeches since becoming president nearly a month ago, Gen. Spinola was making a personal visit to the 5th Infantry Regiment that sought to topple the regime of since deposed Premier Marcello Caetano in March. About 200 troops were jailed when the March revolt failed.

Radio Workers Protest

LISBON, June 12 (Reuters).—Workers at the state radio network

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British Workers Urged by TUC to Curb Demands

LONDON, June 12 (Reuters).—Union leaders today urged Britain's 10 million organized workers to moderate wage demands as part of a social contract with the three-month-old Labor government.

The recommendation by the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress provided a boost for the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Broadly, the TUC committee urged member unions to concentrate on looking after lower-paid workers instead of fighting for big across-the-board pay rises.

In Britain's present economic climate, TUC general secretary Lionel (Len) Murray said there can be no general improvement in living standards.

The new policies, a far cry from union declarations in recent British industrial history, still have to be endorsed by the general council of the TUC.

In New Government Formula**Italian Reds Seeking a Role In Nation's Decision-Making**

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 12 (NYT).—The Communist party called today for a "democratic turn" to solve the present government crisis, making it plain that it wants a say in decision-making on the highest level.

It would be "intolerable," said the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, if a new cabinet were set up without "tangible novelties" in the political process.

Mr. Berlinguer made his statement after meeting with President Giovanni Leone for 45 minutes on ways of stepping up a new cabinet. The Communist leader did not say his party should enter the next government, but he was understood to mean that whoever wanted to run the nation must collaborate with the Communists.

The Communist party secretary was one of many members of parliament who conferred with the head of state today in a series of the formal consultations that in each of the many Italian cabinet crises precede the designation of a new premier.

At Quirinal Palace

These ceremonial talks are held at the Quirinal Palace. Delegations from all parties represented in parliament, and some elder statesmen, are supposed to offer their advice to the President on ways of giving the nation a new government.

Actually, cabinets in Italy are being made in the same manner as they are unmade—in cau-

cuses at the headquarters of parties, in secret meetings of politicians and power brokers all over the city and in telephone conversations conducted in codes.

Since Italy's strongest party, the Christian Democrats, has close ties to the Roman Catholic Church, there is after every government change someone who swears that the decisive element was a phone call from the Vatican.

President Leone is scheduled to conclude his official consultations tomorrow, and may announce his choice of a prospective government chief tomorrow night or Friday.

However, the outlook is still so hazy that the head of state may not immediately nominate a new premier, but may appoint instead a senior member of parliament as a kind of political scout to carry out an "exploratory mission" to find out what kind of a cabinet can be established.

The government of Premier Mariano Rumor, which resigned Monday in a dispute over economic emergency measures, is soldiering on as a caretaker administration until a new cabinet is sworn in.

The Communist leader's advocacy of a turn toward a new governing formula followed earlier statements by him and other spokesmen of his party offering collaboration to the Christian Democrats, who have supplied all Italian premiers for more than 20 years.

Barred Since 1947

The Communist party has been barred from the central government since 1947. It has increasingly insisted during the last few years that it wants a role in running Italy. This nation's Communist party, the largest in the West, is Italy's second-largest political force, after the Christian Democrats.

President Leone today also saw the secretary of the far-right Italian Social Movement, Giorgio Almirante. Afterwards, Mr. Almirante said he had advised the head of state that "subversive bands of whatever color" should be dissolved.

The police at present appear to think that the prevailing color of subversion is that of the former Fascist Black Shirts. Following a chain of terrorism, scores of alleged extreme rightists plotters have been arrested lately.

6 Die in Thai Clash

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP).—Troops and police clashed with Moslem terrorists in southern Thailand yesterday, and four terrorists and two policemen were killed.



IN HONOR OF NIXON—A statue of Ramses II near a Cairo railway station, faces American and Egyptian flags flying from a lamp standard for U.S. President's visit.

Nixon Starts Visit in Egypt, Given Enthusiastic Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)

only convinced, but also confident, that the visit of President Nixon will be a milestone in the shaping and evolution of American-Egyptian relations on a sound and solid basis and in such a manner that I hope would compensate for the long years of strain and lack of understanding."

He gave Mr. Nixon much of the credit for peace negotiations and the cease-fire in the Middle East conflict, saying, "As you will perhaps see all of these great events in perspective, but one fact stands out today, that without the wisdom, without the courage, without the statesmanship of President Sadat of Egypt, we would not have made the progress toward peace that we have made and the world owes him a great debt for what he has done."

The historian, he said, "will perhaps see all of these great events in perspective, but one fact stands out today, that without the wisdom, without the courage, without the statesmanship of President Sadat of Egypt, we would not have made the progress toward peace that we have made and the world owes him a great debt for what he has done."

The statement said guerrillas also killed an African suspected of cooperating with the authorities.

The four African civilians died when the mine exploded under their truck. A guerrilla mine blast a week earlier killed two Africans traveling on a bus, including the driver, and injured seven, four seriously.

He paid tribute to Mr. Sadat.

Rhodesia Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI).—Security forces killed four African nationalists guerrillas and a guerrilla land mine killed four African civilians yesterday, the government said today.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, security forces said today that they had detained Patrick Rice, 24, believed to be a high-ranking member of the Provisional IRA in the city. They said he was taken into custody on Monday in the predominantly Catholic Falls Road area.

The Rev. Michael Connolly challenged the right of Archbishop George Dwyer of Birmingham to relieve him of his duties as parish priest of St. Joseph's Church in Birmingham.

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Secret Memos Contradict Kissinger Concerning Role in Wiretaps

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's account of his role in the internal security wiretapping controversy is sharply contradicted by several "top secret" documents one labeled "FBI memorandum" and another yesterday by The Washington Post.

The documents, which have been examined by members of the House Judiciary Committee, prove Mr. Kissinger was a prime mover in the 1968-1971 wiretap government officials and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger has insisted that his role was primarily to the names of subordinates' access to documents that led in four major news leaks

early in 1968, leaks which aroused the concern of President Nixon, John Mitchell, who was then attorney general, and the since-deceased FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover.

But the documents obtained by Post reporters show that it was Mr. Kissinger who phoned Mr. Hoover on May 8, 1968, and started the chain of surveillance that grew to involve the tapping, over a 21-month period, of the phones of 13 high-ranking government officials and four newsmen.

A Hoover memorandum on that day reports that Mr. Kissinger called him to complain of "an extraordinarily damaging" news leak believed to be The New York Times account of the secret bombing of Cambodia—and asked the FBI director to supply "what-

ever resources I need to find out who did this."

Out of Context

Mr. Kissinger, at a news conference in Salzburg, Austria, yesterday indirectly acknowledged that the conversation with Mr. Hoover took place but said that press accounts took it out of context.

Mr. Hoover, in his own memorandum to the FBI files, had a tendency to put the most favorable construction on his own actions.

Nonetheless, the FBI memorandum conflict with several elements of Mr. Kissinger's defense. An internal FBI memo, prepared for acting bureau director William Ruckelshaus on May 13, 1973, said:

"It appears that the project of placing electronic surveillance at the request of the White House had its beginning in a telephone call to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover on May 8, 1968, from Dr. Henry A. Kissinger."

The memorandum from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Mitchell lists Mr. Kissinger as the initiator of requests for three wiretaps, two on close aides to Mr. Kissinger and one on a newsmen suspected of having received classified material.

According to the memorandums, 37 letters summarizing contents of the wiretaps were directed to Mr. Kissinger between May 13, 1968, and May 11, 1970. The FBI report also alleges that Mr. Kissinger "received" summaries of the taps as late as Dec. 28, 1970.

Yesterday, Mr. Kissinger modified his statement made in sworn testimony last September to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had not requested any wiretaps.

"The point I am making," he said, "is my office did not initiate any requests for wiretaps that were not triggered either by a security violation or by fulfilling the criteria of adverse information in the security files..."

In the FBI reports, as submitted to the Judiciary Committee, the White House aides and newsmen were referred to only by the code letters "N," "O," "G" and "B." From descriptions of their roles on the staff, it appears that "N" is Morton Halperin, "O" is Daniel Davidson, "G" is Lt. Gen. Robert Pursley and "B" is Helmut Sonnenfeld. Mr. Halperin, Mr.

Davidson and Mr. Sonnenfeld were members of Mr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff, and Gen. Pursley was former senior military adviser to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

No Violation Found

The memo prepared for Mr. Ruckelshaus concludes that "a preliminary review of the various summaries furnished to the White House (shows) nothing was found which would indicate that a violation of federal law was determined from the electronic surveillance coverage..."

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in a May 14, 1973, press conference, said his investigation had exonerated "most if not all" of the listed officials.

However, the FBI memo draft-

ed for Mr. Ruckelshaus had reported that Mr. Kissinger, after reading the logs of the wiretaps on May 20, 1969, said to former FBI Assistant Director William Sullivan: "It is clear that I don't have anybody in my office that I can trust except Col. Alexander Haig." Gen. Haig now is top aide to the President.

The memo added that Mr. Kissinger "said that what he was learning as a result of the coverage is extremely helpful to him while at the same time very disturbing."

According to a summary of the FBI evidence by the staff of the Judiciary Committee, Gen. Haig ordered taps on three of the four newsmen's phones.

"Kissinger has testified," the summary said, "that the name of one of these three was presented by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to the President as a man who had connections with an allied foreign intelligence service. The decision to place a tap resulted from that representation."

U.K. Newsman Named

One of the tapped newsmen, the London Sunday Times's Washington correspondent, Henry Brandon, is British. The three others—Herrick Smith of The New York Times, William Beecher, formerly of The Times, and Marvin Kalb, CBS diplomatic correspondent—are U.S. citizens.

In an apparent reference to Mr. Kalb, the summary says: "The fourth newsmen was a national television commentator. He was wiretapped at the direction of Attorney General Mitchell."

In his testimony, to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before his confirmation as secretary of state, Mr. Kissinger said: "I never recommended the practice of wiretapping. I was aware of it, and I went along with it to the extent of supplying the names of people who had access to the sensitive documents in question."

"Despite some newspaper reports, I never recommended it or urged it or took it anywhere,"

U.S. Will Sell Tehran 50 More F-14 Jets

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Iran has reached agreement with the Grumman Aerospace Corp. to buy 50 more F-14 jet fighters, Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The agreement is worth more than \$900 million and will bring to 80 the total of Tomcat supersonic fighters that Iran has agreed to buy, the officials said.

old He Has Lost Weight

Kissinger Offstage in Cairo, silent on Wiretap Outburst

From WIRE

AIRO, June 12—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whose diplomacy played the role in bringing about the peace agreement, and found himself offstage here as Egypt cheered President Nixon on today.

Instead of his by-now standard grace of Egyptian President Sadat, he simply shook hands. He smiled broadly but said little when someone remarked that he seemed to have lost weight recently.

The secretary showed no obvious sign of the tensions that earlier night, in Salzburg, Austria, had prompted him to threaten to resign unless all doubt as to his conduct in U.S. national-security wiretapping was removed.

En route to Cairo, however, Mr. Kissinger had dropped his usual practice of mingling with newsmen aboard his plane. White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler, asked during the trip if Mr. Kissinger had any regrets about his Salzburg threat, said: "I don't speak for the secretary. It was a very personal statement on his part."

But even as Mr. Nixon made last-minute efforts at finishing his backgrounding for Egypt, his staff and accompanying newsmen and Congress members in Washington talked about nothing but Mr. Kissinger.

However, Mr. Kissinger played his usual role in the conferences President Nixon held with Mr. Sadat.

Egyptian officials privately expressed alarm over the possibility that the secretary of state might leave the Nixon administration. Like a number of leaders in the Middle East, Mr. Sadat has developed an extremely close relationship with Mr. Kissinger and regards him as essential to further progress toward peace in the area.

In Washington, Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said: "I can say categorically there is a direct conflict between what we have and what he said to the [Senate] Foreign Relations Committee." Rep. Eilberg was referring to Mr. Kissinger's testimony last September about his role in wiretapping before the Senate confirmed him as secretary.

President Is Stunned

Caught by surprise, the White House, from Mr. Nixon on down, stumbled in reacting to Mr. Kissinger's Salzburg threat, which included an offer to leave the President's entourage on his trip and return to Washington to testify again to senators.

It was not until two hours later that Mr. Ziegler said: "I see no effect on the trip. The President intends to proceed with this journey." He added that Mr. Nixon "of course does not want him to resign" and is confident the problem "will be cleared up."

There appeared to be a fierce debate within the Nixon entourage regarding the wisdom and the effect of the surprise Kissinger press conference in Salzburg.

But there was no rationalizing away the impact that the threat of Mr. Kissinger will have, not only on this foreign policy venture, but on America's diplomatic standing at large.

Mr. Kissinger had come to exemplify a creative, unfaltering U.S. foreign policy not chained to the old dogmas of the cold war or static approaches.

Without him, the United States would be hard pressed, for a while anyway, to keep the confidence of other governments.

I called for an immediate end cease-fire violations; return of prisoners; troops to pre-cease-lines; withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and war materials to the North; release of permanent civilian and military prisoners; respect for the international peace-keeping force and negotiations for an overall solution to the war.

War Could Be Ended.

The communiqué said that if Viet Cong responded favorably to the six-point demand, a war could be ended and peace restored in Vietnam. Otherwise, the tension here will last and the Communist side will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences resulting from this situation."

Rep. Joshua Eilberg

agon Urges eds to Make Real Truce

SAIGON, June 12 (UPI)—The government today issued a six-point peace demand to the Viet Cong and North Vietnam as the sides ended one year of their long cease-fire agreement.

The United States, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong and North Vietnam signed a joint communiqué last June 13 calling for observance of the Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire agreement.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué today said: "For its part, the government of the Republic of South Vietnam always strictly served and seriously implemented the Paris agreement. It demands that the Communist side respond with a serious attitude."

It called for an immediate end cease-fire violations; return of prisoners; troops to pre-cease-lines; withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops and war materials to the North; release of permanent civilian and military prisoners; respect for the international peace-keeping force and negotiations for an overall solution to the war.

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Softens Soviet Trade Curb

Senate Bars Vietnam Aid Cut by One Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday passed a \$3-billion military procurement bill 46 to 46, after narrowly defeating a new slash in Vietnam and softening a proposed curb trade with the Soviet Union.

Passage of the measure climaxed nearly a week of voting in which the Pentagon won most of major requests and defeated imposed cuts in overseas troop levels, Vietnam aid and weapons tests. The measure now goes to conference with the House, which has passed a \$225-billion bill with very few differences on major weapons systems.

The move for further cuts in Vietnam aid was beaten by one vote, 46 to 45. The amendment was sponsored by Senators Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Cranston, D-Calif.

The Jackson amendment was passed by the White House and the State and Commerce Departments but had strong backing from organized labor, according to Sen. Jackson.

He said labor opposed some sales to the Soviet Union out of fear that they might induce some U.S. firms to build factories there, reducing the jobs available to

the House and the \$300 million recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Jackson Move Blocked

The curb on Soviet and East European trade was softened by a Cranston-sponsored amendment which passed 47 to 43. The original measure, introduced by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., would have given the secretary of defense power to veto any trade with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe which he believed might build up Soviet military capacities.

Under the Jackson proposal, the President could override the secretary, but either house of Congress could reverse the President and uphold the secretary.

The Cranston modification took away the defense secretary's veto power.

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Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell, photographed recently in his office in Washington.

Media Branded 'Cannibals' in Kissinger Case

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Rep. John McColister, R-Neb., today branded the national media "damn cannibals" in the reporting of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's involvement in wiretaps.

Rep. McColister said attacks by the media on Mr. Kissinger's "honor and integrity" were "outrageous."

"They're a bunch of damn cannibals," said Rep. McColister, 53, who is serving his second term in the House.

He referred to stories on leaked information from the House Judiciary Committee.

"This is mindless partisan vendetta coming at a time of the most delicate negotiations in the Mideast," Rep. McColister said.

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Nixon Messages Destroyed, Mitchell's Notes Indicate

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI)—Before resigning as President Nixon's campaign manager two weeks ago, John Mitchell apparently destroyed "personal communications" on the campaign from Mr. Nixon and former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman according to Mr. Mitchell's own notes.

Sources close to the Senate Committee's investigation said they were unaware of the existence of the notes. Other sources said that the Watergate special prosecutor's office had not learned of the notes or any other evidence suggesting that documents from Mr. Nixon or Mr. Haldeman had been destroyed or that Mr. Mitchell knew of their destruction.

Written on a legal pad, apparently in preparation for Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last June 12, his notes say at one point:

"When I left committee, the only documents that were destroyed were personal communications on campaign from R. N. [Richard Nixon] and H. R. [Haldeman]. All other campaign documents

were left in office taken over by MacGregor with exception of material on state committees, which was forwarded to state coordinators."

Clark MacGregor was Mr. Mitchell's successor as manager of the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Mitchell's notes offer no hint of what the destroyed documents contained.

In another Democratic primary, Bill Clinton, a lawyer from Fayetteville branch of the University of Arkansas, won an easy victory in Arkansas' 3rd District runoff against state Sen. W. E. Rainwater, 48. With nearly all precincts

Men and Liberation in the United States

By Lisa Hammel

NEW YORK (NYT) — If it is not an infant in swaddling clothes, then it is scarcely more than a toddler, still staying close to the sometimes reassuring, sometimes rather overwhelming presence of its mother: the women's liberation movement.

What is it? The men's liberation movement.

Yet, for all of men's lib's small number of adherents, its lack of central organization, its lack of political agenda, its absence of any clearly stated issues and goals around which to rally even the beginnings of larger public

support, it is a force to be reckoned with.

Men's liberation is already being reflected all over the country by men who never even heard of the phrase: factory workers complain about the boredom and dehumanization of their jobs; middle-aged men chuck well-paying positions to go off and raise organic potatoes; college graduates refuse to follow the route of safe jobs and security; other men take time out of their careers to stay home and help raise their children; executives high up on the success ladder go back to school to start all over; some husbands accept equal responsibility with

their working wives for the drudgery of running a household; youths turn their university and early working years into a journey of self-exploration.

Fairly Clear Focus

What the movement is all about, where it is now, what it wants from the world and where it may be going could be seen in fairly clear focus at a men's liberation conference held here.

The agenda for the conference, which was organized primarily by Warren Farrell, a former political science teacher who has virtually made this his career, stated that the meeting was going to concern itself with techniques for organizing groups, as well as goals to be established for a national movement. Its form, primarily, was that of small workshops in which these topics were to be discussed.

But it became clear before the meeting was very old that the men who were there had come not to analyze organizing techniques, learn visible structures for running groups, go out and proselytize, set up community information networks, identify issues, establish priorities or work up a schedule of politically realizable goals. Rather than all that, they were intent on discussing among themselves—and with the many women who attended—what their problems were as men.

The conference had announced itself as a national event, with two major purposes: to establish a national organization and to expand the movement on a grass roots level.

The conference, held at New York University's Loeb Student Center, was attended by about 350 people. Almost half were women. This, however, is hardly surprising in view of the fact that the conference was sponsored by a special subcommittee on "the masculine mystique" of the National Organization for Women.

And who were the men?

From 26 States

They came from about 20 states, although the majority were from the Greater New York area. They ranged in age from their late teens to their 50s. They were overwhelmingly white, middle-class, generally well-educated. Some were married (and some attended with their wives); many had been divorced. The vast majority were heterosexual, but there was also a small number of homosexuals who believe they can work out their human problems within the men's movement.

But what virtually all of these men had in common—outside of social and economic heterogeneity—is the strong conviction that, as men, they are being oppressed by the demands of society. They insist they are forced to conform to a standard male image that prevents them from having or displaying emotions, being gentle, nurturing, tender, vulnerable human beings and demands instead that they be strong, responsible, dominating, competitive, aggressive, successful breadwinners.

Most of the men at the conference had been in consciousness-raising groups, some for months, some for years. Others had heard about the groups and wanted to learn more about them or start one in their own hometown.

Individual consciousness-raising in cities, towns and college hamlets around the country is the only form that the men's liberation movement has so far taken.

In male consciousness-raising groups just two years ago, the concept of feeling warmth toward another man—with its seeming implications of homosexuality—was so threatening it could scarcely be discussed. This was also true of any discussion of alteration in the time-honored relationships of passive-active, dependent-dominant configurations between men and women.

Changes Seen

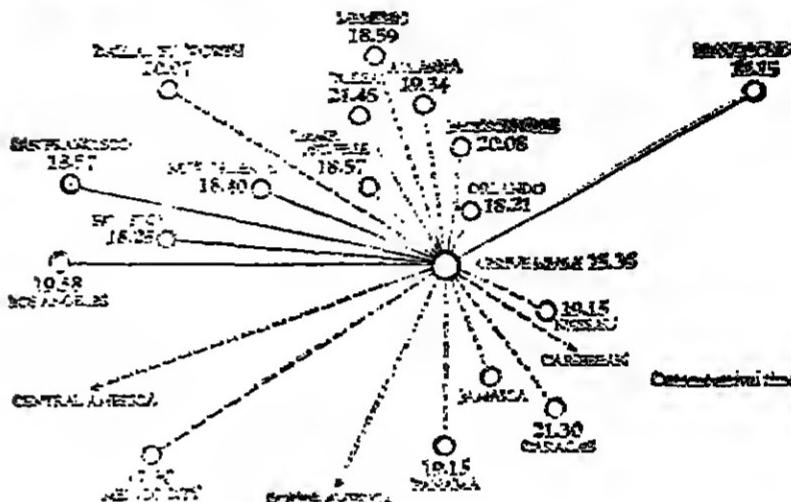
But at the conference, changes could be seen: The major topics of discussion—virtually all of them occurring in mixed groups, among total strangers—were frank, open and almost relaxed exchanges of thoughts and feelings about such topics as sexuality, physicality and sensuality in all its dazzling variety, as well as the changing nature of the basic social relationships between men and women.

One of the workshops comprised of six women and seven men, was entitled "Gender-Free Society," and its more revolutionary ideas were triggered primarily by Jane Sorensen, an active feminist.

Among the ideas: degendering language; letting men wear modes of clothing that were equivalent to skirts (caftans, togas and such); giving children nonsex-identifiable names; having unisex public bathrooms and taking sex off application forms.

"Of course," said Jane Sorensen, "some of these things are not for today; they're for tomorrow. You'd better believe that some of that stuff is tomorrow for me," said C. R. Ellis, who is 40, divorced, has worked in the Peace Corps, and has held a variety of jobs, including one as an agricultural technician, and had come to the conference from Blacksburg, W. Va., "because," he said, "I'm still on page one of the book of change."

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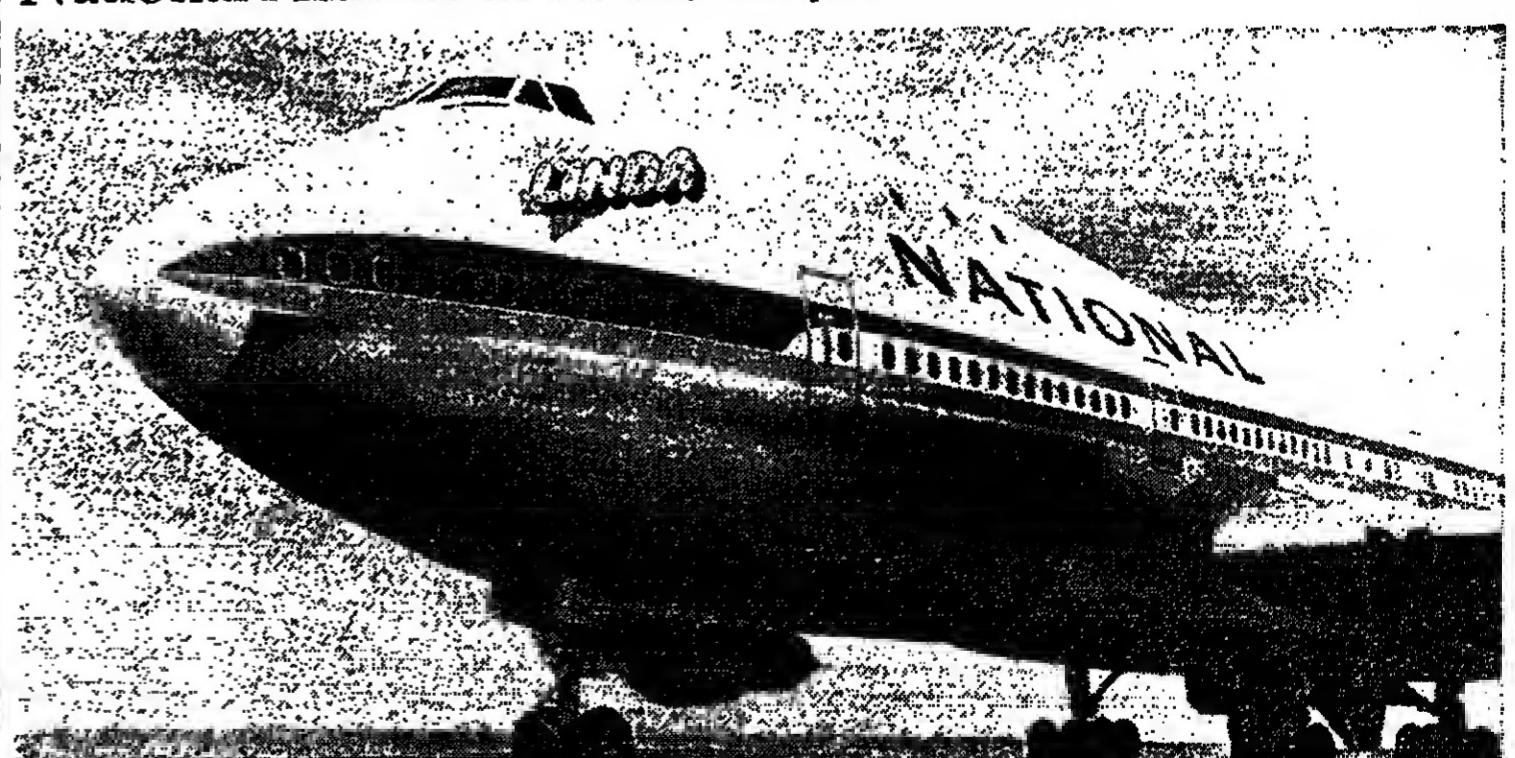


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China Protests Australian Plans To Televisize Film

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, June 12 (IHT)—The concert of chamber music celebrating the 75th birthday in January of Alexander Tcherepnin in the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night was conspicuously and agreeably unfashionable.

There was the old-worldly composer-pianist, looking and playing an astonishingly youthful 75, flanked by his old friend, the cellist Paul Tortelier, and Tortelier's violin son Yan Pascal Tortelier, offering a program of his own music, most of it dating from the mid-twenties, and all of it obviously and successfully designed to please.

Throughout his long career, Tcherepnin has remained not so much defiantly as amiably aloof from the acerbic conventions and barren experimentation of the

China Protests Australian Plans To Televisize Film

SYDNEY, June 12 (Reuters)—The Australian Broadcasting Commission will show Michelangelo Antonioni's documentary on China despite warnings from Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan that such a screening could harm the friendship between Australia and China.

An ABC spokesman said today that the film "China" would be shown on July 1 and he did not foresee any change in this arrangement. A screening of the film next Sunday at the Melbourne Film Festival was cancelled after anonymous warnings of bombings.

Mr. Wang, who has appealed to Australian media minister Douglas McClelland to ban the documentary, said: "The film tries very hard to smear China, slander our leaders and insult the Chinese people. We detest it very much and if it is shown it will be harmful to understanding and friendship between our two peoples," he said.

Book by Copernicus Auctioned for £44,000

LONDON, June 12 (UPI)—Two book-sellers acting together paid £44,000 yesterday for a first edition of a 400-year-old book by Copernicus that revolutionized astronomy. Sotheby's auction house said today:

The book, "De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium," first laid out the theory that the sun and not the earth was the center of the universe.

Dawson Booksellers of London and the house of El Dif of New York jointly bought a copy of the book printed in 1543 in Nuremberg.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, June 13, 1974 * *

Secretary Kissinger's Crisis

Secretary Kissinger's Salzburg outburst was silly and wrong-headed, a lapse—one should say a performance—hefting a 19th-century Austrian foreign minister but not a 20th-century American secretary of state. Mr. Kissinger threatened to resign if the questioning of his "honor and credibility" were not stopped. Does he mean that he is above questioning? That his tenure in office is so vital to "national security" that he should not be held to account for possible discrepancies in his confirmation testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last fall? That the press, for raising questions about the conduct of public officials, is more reprehensible than the officials whose possible misconduct is scanned? "The goddamn fool," said Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., a wise man and an admirer of the secretary. "Can't he take it? Why, that's part of the business, being criticized."

If, as Mr. Kissinger repeatedly stated in Salzburg, he cannot function as secretary with a cloud over his honor, then plainly his best course is to do his part to remove the cloud. This he has now done, fortunately, by asking the Foreign Relations Committee to recall him, which it has agreed to do. We cannot help feeling that the committee would have done him and itself and all the rest of us a considerable service last September by pursuing more rigorously then the points now at issue, even at the cost of some bruising of the secretary. Its duty is now harder, but clear. Mr. Kissinger says "no new material" has emerged on his role in the wiretapping of several of his aides, and there is not "any reason" for him to "change" his testimony. He may, however, want to amplify it. And the committee also will surely wish to clarify the confusion surrounding not only his role in "requesting" or "recommending" (as various versions have it) the controversial wiretaps but also his particular knowledge of the White House "plumbers." The way the secretary's many admirers on the committee can now best help him is to ensure that all the pertinent

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Time for Caution

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is performing its proper function in re-examining the sworn testimony given by Henry Kissinger prior to his confirmation as secretary of state, in light of ambiguous new allegations about the wiretapping of several of his staff. Restraint and caution are essential, however, to avoid interference with the secretary's diplomatic functions during President Nixon's Middle Eastern tour and the forthcoming visit to Moscow.

Mr. Kissinger's emotional threat to resign, delivered Tuesday after he had left the United States in the President's party, came as a shock to many in Congress, who promptly expressed their continued confidence in the secretary's diplomatic skill and appreciation for his far-reaching efforts toward peace. We certainly share those sentiments, as we have said repeatedly in recent weeks.

The wiretapping issue before the Foreign Relations Committee is unrelated to his current missions. Did Mr. Kissinger, while serving as President Nixon's national security adviser, direct the wiretap operation that was carried out against some of his closest aides? Are the committee members

facts come out. For Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., soon to depart after 15 years as chairman, it is a delicate and momentous task.

President Nixon's statement yesterday on his secretary of state requires its own word. Dr. Kissinger's honor, Mr. Nixon said, "needs no defense." If his honor does not, however, his record does, and the President is particularly well situated to help out. For if part of the predicament Secretary Kissinger is in comes from public contradictions of his own devising, another part comes from the contributions to the confusion and the apparent contradictions made by Mr. Nixon. For instance, just what did the President mean by his garbled words of Feb. 28, 1973—"he (Kissinger) asked that it be done"—words now being cited to challenge Mr. Kissinger's contention that the President, not he, ordered the taps? Surely the President's esteem for his lieutenant, not to say Mr. Kissinger's value to his chief, will induce Mr. Nixon to come to his aid as soon as possible by telling us exactly whose idea it was to engage in these wiretaps and other "plumbing" activity and what part of the responsibility he would assign to Mr. Kissinger.

There is no disguising that this is a grim time. No one who appreciates Mr. Kissinger's diplomacy can want to see him resign. But there cannot be established a double standard of truth-telling and public accountability. Among some in Washington, it is true, there is a certain sense of blood in the water, a feeling that the mighty, and especially those relatively unmarked among the mighty, must be brought down regardless of the actual scope of their alleged flaws. We deplore this feeling. But we would argue that there is a relatively simple and straightforward way to deal with it. And that is for those involved—principally the President, Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig—to clarify the facts of the matter once and for all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Schmidt Victory

satisfied that they received true and accurate testimony from Mr. Kissinger when he was questioned on this matter last September?

Mr. Kissinger himself requested the review of the record before leaving the country. He had heatedly denied any improper behavior, and in consideration of his spectacular foreign policy achievements there has long been a strong reluctance to press any of the various charges that have been made against him.

Only through a comprehensive investigation of all the relevant evidence, including newly available information from the White House transcripts and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, can the committee—and the public—reach a fair judgment. The issues of basic constitutional rights certainly require a thorough airing. But until such an investigation is concluded—and it cannot be carried out in a hurry or under pressure from any source—the national interest requires that the secretary of state he encouraged to continue the peacemaking efforts that stand as the brightest achievements of the Nixon administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Buckley and Brandt

Local elections rarely have international as well as national importance; but the narrow victory of West Germany's new chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, in the state of Lower Saxony is an exception to the usual rule.

By retaining a one-seat majority for the Socialist-Free Democratic coalition in the state legislature, Mr. Schmidt has strengthened the impression that he has halted the downward trend in Social Democratic fortunes that set in last winter under his predecessor, Willy Brandt. The probability now is that he will be able to retain control of West German policy on the national level until the next parliamentary election in the fall of 1976. The chance then to seek another four years in office could permit him to parallel the seven-year term of France's new President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The German and French leaders are both determined to revitalize West Europe's nine-nation Common Market and to tighten links with the United States. West European unity undoubtedly will get first priority; interdependence among the Nine has long since reached the point where few economic problems can any longer be resolved on a

national basis, and Europe's most pressing problems are in the economic field. Moreover, only a united Europe can work with the United States as an equal.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt also desire better transatlantic cooperation on the wide range of global questions that neither the United States nor a uniting West Europe can solve alone. The most important of these are the critical new trade, monetary and energy problems created by the four-fold increase in oil prices. In this context, closer French cooperation with the 12-nation energy coordination group set up by the Washington conference in February now seems assured. And France has agreed to improved machinery for Common Market consultation with the United States.

None of this would be possible without the political change that has ended the Gaullist era in France. But, in many ways, it is more likely to be Chancellor Schmidt's vigor that, along with West Germany's economic and financial power, will make further integration of West Europe and close cooperation with the United States a real possibility now for the first time in years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

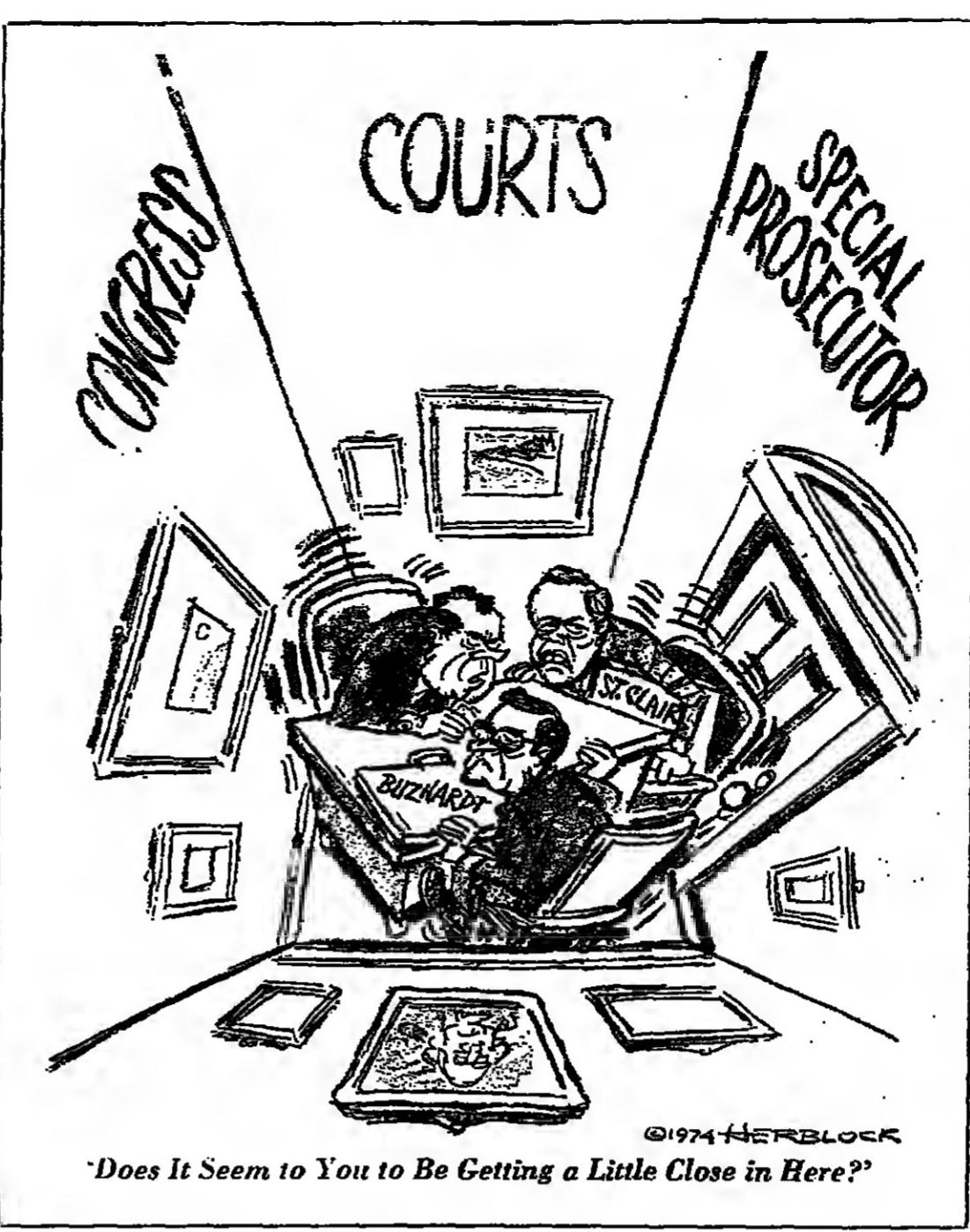
June 13, 1899

LONDON—At the invitation of Lord Londonderry a meeting of peers and members of Parliament was held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons yesterday to consider the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland. Although only in the preliminary stage of talking, everyone admits that even though the difficulties and costs will be tremendous, the advantages to both countries, particularly Ireland, will also be tremendous.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1924

CLEVELAND—President Coolidge has been nominated as the Republican standard-bearer at the national convention here. A strong platform, considered sufficiently conservative to enlist the confidence of the "backbone" of the country's trade and finance and sufficiently progressive to win the sympathy of the liberal elements, has been adopted. Frank Lowden said he would not accept the Vice-Presidency. Other possibilities are Gen. Charles Dawes and Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover.



Take It Easy, Henry

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger's threat to resign is the silliest thing he has done since he came into the government, and is not really to be taken seriously.

The issue apparently is whether he "directly" initiated the wiretaps on his White House associates, which he denies, or whether somebody else "initiated" them and he went along. This was back in 1969 at the beginning of the first Nixon administration, and it is a fine distinction. Whether he "initiated" the wiretaps or tolerated them in silence is no big deal. Certainly, he knew about them, and this he does not deny.

Maybe it could be argued, on Kissinger's own terms, that he should have resigned then rather than go along with tapping the telephones of his colleagues, or that he should have explained the issue more explicitly when he came before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for confirmation as secretary of state.

But to threaten to resign now in an emotional news conference in Austria at the start of the President's tour of the Middle East and just before the really important discussions with the Soviet Union on arms control and trade, and with the Europeans on the future of the Atlantic alliance, is very odd.

What startled and diverted Kissinger from his concentration on the great issues of foreign policy was the news conference he held after his long, painful and successful negotiation of the Syrian-Israel cease-fire in the Middle East.

White Army

Apparently, he expected to be questioned about how this remarkable compromise had been worked out. Instead, he was confronted by questions that had come up while he was away. They were very hard questions. In short, had he not lied about his part in the wiretapping of his aides in the White House?

All last weekend he troubled about these questions. How could the United States, he asked privately, conduct foreign policy if the President was faced with impeachment and the secretary of state was being charged with perjury?

On Sunday last, after reading

the charges against him in The New York Times, he considered skipping the Middle Eastern trip with the President. He consulted with his aides in the government and with members of the Congress and the press, who told him he was turning an old controversy into an unnecessary crisis.

Accordingly, he decided to make the trip, but somewhere along the way apparently he concluded, as he had said last Sunday, that this was a question of personal honor that had to be resolved. His news conference in Austria before a traveling White House press corps that had nothing else to report dramatized his threat to resign.

Thrice Wrong

This was obviously the wrong issue, at the wrong time, and in the wrong place, but it illustrates the paradox in Kissinger. He is a highly intelligent and rational man, but he is also deeply sensitive, and he has probably been travelling too far under too much tension.

Also, going back to the original controversy of the wiretaps, it was like so many others in the White House, under great pressure from "the other side" of the Executive Mansion.

When there were leaks to the press and Ehrlichman and Haldeman were demanding that the telephones of his colleagues be tapped, Kissinger himself knew he was suspected as being the source of the leaks. He was not even sure that his own telephone was not being tapped.

Somewhere in this atmosphere of suspicion somebody "initiated" the wiretapping proposal, and Kissinger, rightly or wrongly, went along, believing that if he didn't do himself would be accused of the leaks.

The Kissinger threat of resignation is only the latest evidence that everybody in the White House seems to be deranged or corrupted by the lack of trust in that place.

Even the most intelligent of men do strange things and the Kissinger press conference is stranger than most. There was no great issue about him in the public mind. He was the one practical man, dealing successfully with intractable questions, but now he has made a big issue

Beyond the administration they feel for him, the Eastern Euro-

peans are genuinely puzzled that

a man with Mr. Nixon's power

—a head of state and head of

government, a commander-in-

chief whose authority was legitimized only two years ago

by overwhelming vote of the people

—should be brought down by a

handful of unknown reporters and some members of the political opposition.

They cannot understand how

this can be happening, why,

At an evening a friend arranged

with two dozen of the best journal-

ists in Budapest, the visitor

was asked, in every way possi-

ble, if the American people did

not see the damage they were

doing to their country and its

world role by their hounding of

the President to resign.

The visitor said most Americans

knew the cost was indeed great;

but that, nurtured in the belief

that the rule of law applied to

all men, even the President, they

literally could not turn back

from dislodging the President to

account.

He might have saved his breath,

for his words brought bewilder-

ment if not outright rejection.

"You speak of morality and

the rule of law," said one young

Hungarian writer. "But there was

no such endless pursuit of wrong-

doing when the Kennedys and

Martin Luther King were murde-

red or when the Gulf of Tonkin

declaration was shown a fraud

only with Mr. Nixon."

It may be, as a Hungarian

critic said to the visitor the next

day, that the reason his argu-

ment fell on deaf ears was that

"there is no idealism left in this

part of Europe." Or that may be

a convenient rationalization.

However illogical impeachment

seems to them, the leaders of

Eastern Europe are coming to

terms with the reality of Mr.

Nixon's altered circumstances.

The morning after that session

in Budapest, the government

newspaper (to the astonishment

of the American Embassy) carried

an editorial column compar-

ing Mr. Nixon to Onoda, the Japan-

soldier who fought in the Philip-

pines for 25 years after every-

body else had surrendered. The bat-

tle is over, it implied, and everyone

but the President has acknowledg-

ed it.

After almost two years of

telling their people that Water-

gate was being drummed up by

enemies of Mr. Nixon's policy's

détente, the leaders of the Sovi-

et Bloc countries are preparing

new position, designed to salva-

ge détenté from the wreckage of the

Nixon administration.</

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**U.S. Steel Raises Its Prices**

U.S. Steel Corp. has increased prices by an average 5 percent on products used mainly in the auto and construction industries. The raise affects base prices for about 25 percent of the company's line. U.S. Steel says the increases will move prices "toward the higher levels being charged by other producers," and will be no more than prices charged by other companies. When federal price controls ended in April, U.S. Steel joined major producers in increasing prices with a 5.7 percent boost on its total product line.

U.K. Auto Sales Still Depressed

British auto sales remained depressed in May because of soft demand and production disruptions at some auto plants. The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd. says registrations of new autos in May totaled 112,719, down 23 percent from 146,413 in May 1973. Of last month's total, imported autos accounted for 29,438, or 26.11 percent, compared with 39,755, or 27.15 percent, in May 1973. For the first five months of this year, registrations of new autos totaled 554,182, down from 774,920 in the like period a year earlier. Of that total, imports accounted for 169,743, or 25.22 percent, compared

with 185,001, or 25.20 percent, in the like period a year earlier.

Honda, Turkish Firm in Pact

Honda Motor Co. and Standard Boide, of Turkey, have agreed for the Turkish concern to assemble about 3,000 motorcycles in Turkey annually beginning next spring, Honda says. The motorcycles will range from 50-cubic-centimeter engine capacity vehicles to 250 cubic centimeters. The agreement will boost the number of countries in which Honda assembles its motorcycles to 26, a Honda spokesman says. He adds that Honda is also studying the possibility of assembling motorcycles in Brazil and Poland.

Japanese Car Exports Rising

Japanese car makers say production is declining because of lower domestic sales, but exports are rising sharply. Toyota reports May output was 186,000 units, 9.8 percent below May 1973, with domestic sales 4.3 percent lower at 78,000, but exports 37.8 percent higher at \$1,000. Nissan says it raised its export ratio to 63 percent in May, although output was 23 percent lower than May last year at 137,000 units. Toyo Kogyo says May output fell 2.1 percent compared with May last year to 58,000 units, but exports, at 30,000 were 37 percent higher.

Warns of Blow to World Economic System**EEC Urges OPEC to Avoid Oil Tax Rise**

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, June 12 (UPI)—The European Economic Community is pressuring the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries not to raise taxes on oil companies at their meeting Saturday in Quito, official sources there have disclosed.

In a policy adopted last Friday and delivered early this week to OPEC authorities, the nine-member

Japan Now in Deep Recession. Nil Quarter Growth Predicted

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 12 (UPI)—The Japanese economy, suffering now from the worst effects of the Arab oil cutbacks last fall, is in its deepest slump since the postwar recovery 20 years ago.

An official of the Economic Planning Agency told newsmen that economic activity declined 5 percent in the first quarter of the year in "real" terms—that is discounting the inflation that took place at the same time. It was the largest drop since 1955.

Second Half Recovery

Izamu Miyazaki, whose rank in the agency is equivalent to a departmental assistant secretary in Washington, predicted that there would be no growth in the current quarter and, perhaps a further decline, and that the results for the first half of the year would, therefore, be down. The agency does short-range and long-range analyses for the cabinet.

Mr. Miyazaki said he expected economic recovery to begin during the second half of this year. But his agency foresees a growth rate of only about 2 percent for the year, one of the lowest in Japanese history. Nevertheless, Mr. Miyazaki said his agency had recommended that the government's present restrictive economic policy be continued.

The government, at the insistence

of Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, has been holding the economy down in hope of stopping nearly runaway inflation.

Wholesale prices are currently about 36 percent over those of a year ago and consumer prices are up 24 percent—the highest inflation rates in the industrial world.

Wages rose about 30 percent during this year's springtime round of increases, adding about 10 percent to wholesale and consumer prices. Other major pushes came from the cost of oil, which has tripled, and subsidies resulting from Japan's rapid industrial progress in recent years.

Mr. Miyazaki said his agency estimated that wages must be held to a 15 to 20 percent increase next year if the economy is to return to stability.

Business Sales Slow in U.S. In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP-DJ)—The rise in U.S. business inventories and sales slowed in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventories of all businesses rose \$2.18 billion, or 0.9 percent, in April to a seasonally-adjusted \$222.77 billion after having risen \$2.86 billion, or 1.2 percent, in March.

Sales of all businesses rose \$1.11 billion, or 0.7 percent, in April to an adjusted \$160.75 billion. In March, sales had risen \$2.2 billion, or 2 percent, to an adjusted \$159.68 billion.

The April inventory rise reflected a \$1.94-billion increase in stocks of manufacturers, a \$1.5-million increase in stocks of retailers and a \$234-million rise in wholesalers' inventories.

With the letter was a report by the Big Board's staff replying to SEC questions on the issue. It recommended that foreign broker-dealers be required to operate in the U.S. through domestic subsidiaries, thus eliminating problems of varying secrecy rules and accounting practices among nations.

It also said the exchange believes that foreign banks doing commercial business in the United States should not be allowed to register with the SEC to engage in broker-dealer activities, but added that the New York Stock Exchange reserves judgment on whether foreign banks without commercial U.S. operations should be permitted broker-dealer operations.

Guidelines for uniform access to all U.S. exchanges should be formulated, the Big Board report said.

Bank of France Head Dismissed

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters)—Olivier Wormser was replaced today as governor of the Bank of France which he has headed for the past five years.

His successor as head of the French central bank will be Bernard Clappier, 50, president of Crédit National, the state financing institution. The change was announced after a cabinet meeting presided over by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Wormser's removal apparently resulted from a policy dispute with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He clashed openly with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, while the President was still finance minister, over how best to tackle France's inflation problem.

Mr. Wormser said in a recent newspaper article that inflation could not be brought under control if the government at the same time pursued a policy of economic expansion. The government announcement said he would become an honorary governor of the Bank of France.

French Trade Deficit Widens During Month

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters)—France's trade deficit rose sharply during May to exceed 2.5 billion francs compared with nearly 2 billion francs in April. Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Foucault said today.

Seasonally-adjusted figures for April gave a trade deficit of 1.92 billion francs, or 2,506 billion francs unadjusted, official figures show.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1974

Vows Tough Budget, Money Policy**Rush Sees Long Inflation Fight**

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP-DJ)—President Nixon's new economic policy chief warned businessmen that the nation's severe inflationary ills will require a long and painful treatment involving slow economic growth and high interest rates.

In his first major speech since becoming White House economic counselor, Kenneth Rush stressed the government's determination to fight inflation with stringent monetary and budget policies, even though that course may take a long time and produce economic distress.

"Here is our plan: We will fight the inflation on the monetary and fiscal line no matter how long it takes," Mr. Rush said in a speech prepared for delivery before a National Association of Manufacturers dinner here yesterday.

"We have simply not had a sufficiently long-lasting effort at monetary and fiscal restraint," he said, adding, "but we will."

Money Supply Blamed

The official blamed the intensifying inflation cycle since the mid-1960s on excessive growth in the nation's money supply and on "steadily larger budget deficits" by the government.

The administration, he reiterated, is aiming to balance the budget, it will present Congress next January for the year starting July 1, 1975.

As for monetary policy, he said, "we know the Federal Reserve agrees" with the need for a "gradual, steady path of money

the Congress, for relief from high interest rates and from a slow growth of the economy, you will be rewarded with the same short-lived palliatives that you have gotten in the past—controls and other interferences with the free market."

Reiterating the White House view that wage-price controls have been tried and have failed to restrain inflation, Mr. Rush said that fiscal and monetary restraint instead provide the right cure for spiraling prices. Though such inflation remedies have been used before, he said, they were not applied with sufficient force and duration.

"We have simply not had a sufficiently long-lasting effort at monetary and fiscal restraint," he said, adding, "but we will."

Wants Against Appeals

The stern tone of Mr. Rush's remarks reinforced recent indications that the Nixon administration is determined to stick to a stringent anti-inflation policy and fully expects the Federal Reserve Board to back it up with tight money. The White House official warned his audience of business men against appealing for any relief.

He said: "If you start complaining to the executive branch, to

Kenneth Rush:

"We will fight the inflation... no matter how long it takes."

Photo by AP

the hopeful appraisals of the "worst-is-behind-us" variety. That President Nixon and some other economic aides have presented in recent speeches on the economy and inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.52 points to 246.56.

It was off more than 9 points at its low for the session. About 990 issues declined while 410 advanced.

Volume totaled 11.15 million shares compared with 13.35 million yesterday.

National Semiconductor was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, rebounding 1 1/8 to 15 3/8 after a loss of 3 3/8 yesterday. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that an industry analyst no longer believed the semiconductor industry would make a normal readjustment to the end of its "superboom."

In other industry stocks, Texas Instruments fell 3 1/4 to 23 1/2. Motorola was 5 1/2 up 1 1/4, and Fairchild Camera & Instrument 44 1/2, up 3 3/8. All of the issues declined yesterday.

Western Bancorp slipped 5 1/2 to 12 3/4 in active trading. A block of 99,000 shares of the issue traded at 20.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.27 to 64.98.

The Industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 0.03 to 90.51.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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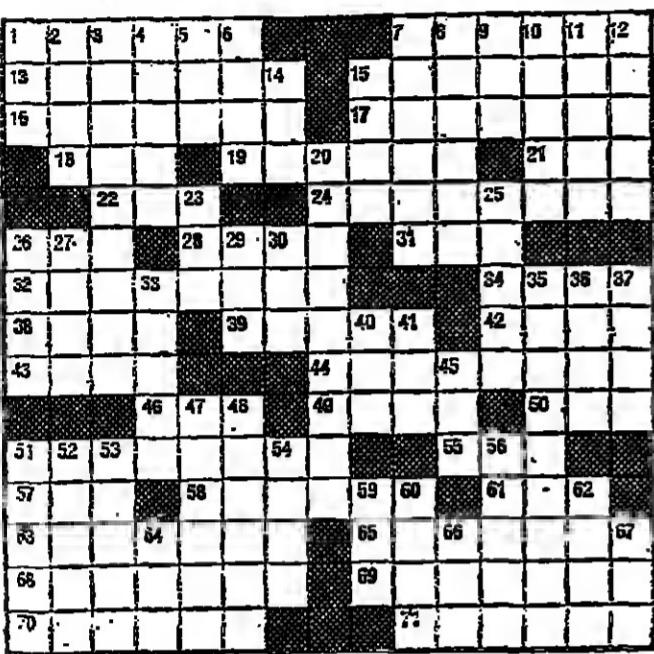
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Machine tool
- 2 Rink equipment
- 3 Protective wail
- 5 "Follies" girl
- 16 J.F.K. teacat
- 17 Large perfect diamond
- 18 Shelter
- 19 Surround
- 21 Actor Byrnes
- 22 Compass reading
- 24 Fred and Adele
- 25 Small portion
- 26 Abide
- 31 Connective
- 32 Cordial
- 34 ingredients
- 38 Poetic foot
- 39 Baxter
- 42 Pago Pago's locale
- 43 N.C.O.
- 44 Having a right to
- 45 Harvest goddess
- 49 N.Z. island
- 50 Western Indian
- 51 Cooter-roog offering

DOWN

- 55 Crane or Tremayne
- 57 Camerons tribe
- 58 Brewing needs
- 61 Card game
- 63 One who threatens
- 65 "— to be back"
- 68 Descends
- 69 Family members
- 70 Schedules
- 71 English county
- 1 Resort
- 2 Call, as a cab
- 3 Attractive
- 4 Pickets
- 5 Prefix for dermis
- 6 Coty
- 7 Cascade peak
- 8 Native of Pusan
- 9 Constellation
- 10 A. L. player
- 11 Free from knobs, old style
- 12 Transmits
- 14 Playing card
- 15 Auditors: Abbr.
- 28 Groovy things, in flapper days
- 29 Farm animal
- 30 Dope
- 31 Barnyard sounds
- 32 Stopping places
- 33 Roman money
- 34 Mrs. Cantor
- 35 Author Anya
- 36 Conform with
- 37 Portend
- 38 Can, provinces
- 39 Had a snack
- 40 Adjective suffix
- 41 Cupid's love
- 42 Nautical ropes
- 43 P.T.A. members
- 44 Ring —
- 45 Ancient Greek district
- 46 Sculls
- 47 Moth
- 48 Top or toe
- 49 African village
- 50 Memo
- 51 Memo
- 52 Ring —
- 53 Cloudy
- 54 Cloudy
- 55 Moth
- 56 Cloudy
- 57 Top or toe
- 58 African village
- 59 Memo
- 60 Deputy: Abbr.
- 61 Memo
- 62 Memo
- 63 Memo
- 64 Deputy: Abbr.
- 65 Summer time



WEATHER

C	F	O	P
ALGARVE.....	20	65	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM....	14	65	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	24	75	Cloudy
APOLIS.....	26	75	Partly cloudy
ARMENIA.....	17	75	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	12	54	Showers
BUREVSKA.....	23	75	Showers
CABO.....	21	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	17	75	Cloudy
CORDOBA.....	21	75	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	18	65	Cloudy
ESPRESSO.....	24	75	Cloudy
FINISTRETTA.....	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	14	57	Cloudy
GRENADA.....	12	54	Showers
HAMBURG.....	14	54	Showers
LA PAZ.....	24	75	Cloudy
LIMA.....	21	75	Cloudy
LISBON.....	24	75	Cloudy
LONDRA.....	18	75	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES....	25	77	Cloudy
MADRID.....	27	75	Cloudy
MILAN.....	24	75	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL.....	25	77	Cloudy
MOSCOW.....	10	75	Stormy
MUNICH.....	10	77	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK.....	28	77	Partly cloudy
NICE.....	28	65	Cloudy
OSLO.....	15	65	Cloudy
PARIS.....	11	54	Cloudy
ROME.....	21	75	Cloudy
SOFIA.....	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM.....	20	75	Cloudy
TOKYO.....	20	75	Cloudy
TORONTO.....	21	75	Cloudy
TUTY.....	25	75	Cloudy
TUNIS.....	23	75	Cloudy
VENICE.....	12	65	Cloudy
VIEVA.....	18	54	Rain
WALES.....	18	54	Rain
WASHINGTON.....	25	77	Cloudy
ZURICH.....	14	57	Cloudy

(Yesterday's reading: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT. Others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 12, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.F.: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (b) biweekly; (m) monthly; (a) annually; (p) quarterly.

Mr. Alexander Prodromos, 57.34
(d) All American Fund, 57.33

AMCORR BANQUE S.A., 584.36
(d) Global, 582.55

APOLIS (Proprietary) Ltd., 582.55

Apollo Fund S.A., 58.45

Austral Trust S.A., 58.45

Australia's Selection Fund, 58.45

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP., 58.45

— (d) Fund of Australia, 58.45

— (d) Prop. Bond Fund, 58.45

— (d) Proprietary Fund, 58.45

SAFES, Julius & Co., 585.55

(d) Eurobond, 587.00

(d) Global, 587.00

(d) Gold, 587.00

(d) Grotar, 587.00

(d) Industrial Fund, 587.00

(d) Broad & Wall Pd. Int'l., 587.55

(d) Brownlow, 587.55

(d) Can. Govt. & Govt. Bond Fund, 587.55

(d) C. G. G. Fund, 587.55

(d) Capital Internat'l., 587.55

*At French Open***auffret Accommodated
In and Off Tennis Court**

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 12 (UPI)—Paris, the French radio announcer, set on his tape recorder, tennis player Francois Jaufré, asked a favor.

"Will you please ask me about the incident the other day?" he said.

In minutes into the question-answer session, well after that had been congratulated his victory today in the semifinals of the French Open tournament, the announcer said, "François, I want to ask about the doping incident other day."

"I'm glad you asked that question," said Francois, and then he was surprised he was at the

sportmanship of Czechoslovak Jan Kodes, who lost to Jaufré Monday night and then

for a dope test because

Francois earlier had been

wining from a painful thigh.

The tests were negative.

The French Open has indeed an accommodating tourna-

ment. Although many of the

leading players, as usual

to pass up Paris in

the tournament has been

well because most of its

big cards have been

sliding on the courts, sometimes

of a lack of adequate

sidelines. That's what happen-

ed.

Orantes Advances

Advances the No. 1 Frenchman

in the semifinals, popular

Orantes of Spain also

did, as did No. 1 women's

Chris Evert and long-legged

German Olga Masshoff, who

was attention on the

of Roland Garros. Besides

a good player, she is 6 feet,

7 tall.

Masshoff gained the women's

by ousting Czechoslovak

in Navratilova, 7-6, 6-3.

Navratilova, the 17-year-old left-

er, is the next up-and-com-

ing star of the tennis

All she needs now is a place

with her man-like serve.

Masshoff will face Evert Sat-

The 18-year-old American

her quartet match by

for her opponent, fellow

Julie Heldman, to make

she can often enough

6-0, 7-5 victory.

Saturday Match

and Jaufré had time

catch their opponents' errors,

defeated Chile's Patricio

6-2, 6-3, 6-1, and will

Jaufré Saturday. The

Montreal's Davis Bats in 7 Runs Against Reds

Montreal, June 12 (UPI).—

Willie Davis drove in seven runs

with a pair of homers, including

the fourth grand slam of his

career, last night to power the

Montreal Expos to a 16-6 rout of

the Cincinnati Reds.

Davis hit a three-run homer,

highlight a seven-run seventh

inning and sparked an eight-run

eighth with his grand slam at

equaled the club record for most

RBI's in a game. Ron Fairly and

Mike Jorgenson also homered for

the Expos, who collected 14 hits.

The Expos were trailing, 5-1, in

the seventh when Bob

reached base on a fielder's choice,

took second when star Roger

Nelson walked Jim Cox and scor-

ed on a single by rookie Barry

Footz.

Pinch-hitter Ron Woods

highlighted a three-run eighth

with a single by Craig Robinson.

He, who entered the game in

the ninth inning as a pinch-

hitter, then laid down a bunt,

and Apodaca scooped up but

fired past first base and into

short-rightfield, allowing Oates

to score.

Astros 4, Twins 1

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's

third career grand-slam home

highlighted a 10-run seventh

inning in which Doug Rader got

three RBIs on two hits and right-

hander Larry Dierker limited

Philadelphia to five hits for a

10-1 victory.

Orioles 4, Twins 2

In the American League, at

Baltimore, Jim Palmer snap-

ped his seven-game losing streak

when he combined with Grant

Jackson and Bob Reynolds to

pitch Baltimore to a 4-2 victory

Randy Jones' record dipped

to 1-2.

Braves 4, Mets 3

At Atlanta, Johnny Oates rac-

ed home from second base on a

Frank Tepedino's sacrifice bunt

and relief pitcher Bob Apodaca's

throwing error in the 11th in-

nning to snap the Braves' 4-3

victory over New York.

Oates began the 11th with a

single and moved to second on

a hit by Craig Robinson. Tepe-

dino, who entered the game in

the ninth inning as a pinch-

hitter, then laid down a bunt,

and Apodaca scooped up but

fired past first base and into

short-rightfield, allowing Oates

to score.

Tigers 8, Rangers 6

At Detroit, Mickey Stanley hit

a three-run homer and Willie

Horton drove in two runs with

a pair of insurance runs. Ken Brett

pitched a seven-hitter to gain his

seventh victory against four

losses. He walked seven and

struck out three. Losing pitcher

Randy Jones' record dipped

to 5-2.

Red Sox 10, A's 9

At Boston, Carlton Fisk hit a

solos home run in the sixth inning

and drove in another run to a

five-run seventh inning to lead the

Red Sox to a 10-9 victory

over Oakland.

Angels 5, Yankees 4

At Los Angeles, Jim Palmer

scraped his seven-game losing

streak when he combined with

Grant Jackson and Bob Reynolds

to pitch Los Angeles to a 5-4

victory over the Yankees.

Indians 6, White Sox 4

At Chicago, Jim Perry scatter-

ed eight hits and recorded his

10th career shutout in hurling

Cleveland to a 6-0 victory over

the White Sox.

Cardinals 1, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, Babe McBride

singed home the only run of

the game and Lynn McGlothen

with last-out relief help from Al

Harbrosky, gained his eighth vic-

tory of the season as St. Louis

nipped the Dodgers.

Pirates 5, Padres 2

At San Diego, Al Oliver singled

home Richa Zisk with two out

Wednesday's Games

New York 3, Atlanta 1, 11 innin-

gs. Montreal 18, Cincinnati 6.

Houston 1, Atlanta 6.

Pittsburgh 5, San Diego 2.

Chicago 7, San Francisco 4.

Tuesday's Results

Atlanta 4, New York 3, 11 innin-

gs. Montreal 18, Cincinnati 6.

Houston 1, Atlanta 6.

Pittsburgh 5, San Diego 2.

Chicago 7, San Francisco 4.

Wednesday's Games

New York 3, Atlanta 1, 11 innin-

gs. Montreal 18, Cincinnati 6.

Houston 1, Atlanta 6.

Pittsburgh 5, San Diego 2.

Chicago 7, San Francisco 4.

Monday's Games

Art Buchwald**Kissinger's Gifts**

WASHINGTON.—No one is quite certain what kind of deals Henry Kissinger made to get a settlement in the Middle East, but President Nixon probably is finding out this week.

I can imagine a scene at a great reception given by President Sadat of Egypt, where leaders from all the Arab lands have gathered to meet the President of the United States. Henry is standing next to President Nixon in the receiving line and introducing the Arabs to the President.

"Mr. President," Henry says, "this is Sheikh Khaled Abrim."

Sheikh Abrim shakes hands with Mr. Nixon. "My father sends his respects and asks me to thank you on behalf of our family for giving us the state of Rhode Island."

President Nixon appears startled and whispers to Henry: "Did we give Rhode Island to the Abrim family?"

Henry whispers back: "They wanted California, but I talked them into taking Rhode Island instead."

"What did we get in exchange?" the President asks.

"A steady, two-year supply of oil at \$14 a barrel."

"Hmmm," the President says. "I guess nobody will mind losing Rhode Island."

The sheikh moves on and Henry introduces the next Arab leader.

"This, Mr. President, is the Egyptian Minister of Public Works."

The minister bows. "It is a

Book by Pompidou

PARIS. June 12.—Reuters.—A book by the late President Georges Pompidou, reflecting on his period as prime minister, is to be published this week. The book, entitled "The Gordian Knot," was written between July, 1968, when he was dismissed as Prime Minister by the late President Charles de Gaulle, and June 1969, the month he became president.

AMERICA CALLING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: Your imperial place in the sun! NUGGETS OF NEWS: The Ambassador Cigar Co. of Swan offers you delicate beachside and dish-washed, gall-blown, air-conditioned healing. Irreplaceable marks have room and comfort, including sunbathing and cigar smoking for up to 1,000 vouchers. Condominiums, villas, and rooms overlooking two Robert Trent Jones Golf Courses. Also gardens, tennis, swimming pool, and Gracious apartments located at only \$17,000. Deferred payment terms. Come to think of it." Henry says. "I did. Originally they demanded Alaska, but I told them it was out of the question."

great honor I finally met the noble benefactor of Egypt."

"What did we give them?" the President whispers to Henry.

Henry replies: "The Ford Motor Co."

"In Egypt?" the President asks.

Henry blushes. "The Ford Motor Co. in the United States. You see, in order to get a settlement in Syria we needed help from the Egyptians. The only way we could get help from them was to give them something in exchange. I thought the Ford Motor Co. would be a nice quid pro quo."

"Has anyone told Henry Ford?"

"Not yet. I didn't want it to leak to the press."

Henry next introduces the leader of a splinter Maoist Palestinian guerrilla band.

He refuses to shake hands with the President. He tells Henry: "I have been talking with my brothers and we have decided you tricked us when you offered us three squadrons of Phantom jets. We will not go to Geneva unless we receive three nuclear submarines."

"What the devil?" the President says to Henry.

Henry whispers: "Don't pay any attention to him. He's all talk. They'll take the three squadrons of Phantom jets."

"Are you sure we want to give these people Phantom jets?"

"I had to give them something," Henry says defensively.

The next Arab leader is a minister of tourism.

"Oh, Great One," he says. "You have saved our tourist industry."

The President looks questioning at Henry.

Henry says: "I forgot to tell you last week, in order to get the Syrians off the Golan Heights, I promised them Las Vegas. We have to sign the deed after lunch."

Before the President can meet the next Arab leader, President Sadat tells Mr. Nixon he has an urgent call from Golda Meir.

After five minutes, a rather upset President returns to the receiving line. He whispers to Henry: "Did you give Israel the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey?"

"Come to think of it," Henry says. "I did. Originally they demanded Alaska, but I told them it was out of the question."

The reason, of course, was to save his business school helped him see the handwriting on the wall. But why an animal reserve instead of, say, a golf club? "Because, to tell you the truth, I'm sick and tired of high society," he said. "I'd rather have Mr. Smith's any day."

Once he decided on the project, he turned professional help with the animals, turning to Wild Animal Kingdom.

Count de Mortemart admits frankly that he hopes to make a profit. "I invested every cent my wife and I had and my partners tell me it's good business," he said.

He is aiming for 700,000 visitors a year when the park opens in 10 days' time.

The Count de Mortemart with zebras at his new animal reserve south of Paris.
J.G. Barthélémy, EPA

Wild Animals To the Rescue — Again

By Hebe Dorsey

SAINT-VRAIN, France (IHT).—On the grounds of the medieval Chateau of Saint-Vrain, which once belonged to Madame Dubarry, six bison cross a fragile bridge, followed by a lumbering herd of camels.

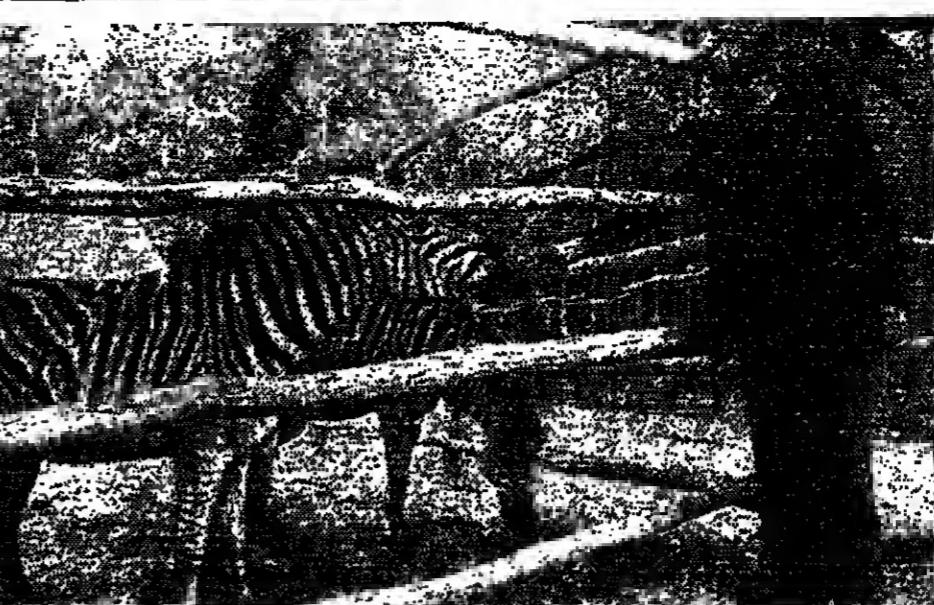
"I didn't think they'd take over grandmother's bridge," said a puzzled Charles-René de Mortemart, whose family has owned the property south of Paris near Essoe since the early 18th century. He has turned 130 hectares into a \$2-million animal reserve, following in the footsteps of the Duke of Bedford, whose safari land at Weburra Abbey in England has been drawing millions of tourists since it opened to the public in 1970.

In fact the same organization that helped the English peer turn his property into more of a monoculture by adding wild animals—Wild Animal Kingdom—owns 35 percent of the shares in Count de Mortemart's Le Monde des Animaux Sauvages (Wild Animal Kingdom) merged with the Clipperfield Organization which started the safari-land business by creating lion park at Longleat in England for the Marquess of Bath in 1963. The firm is now building a \$35-million reserve at Prospect Town, N.J., which will be the world's largest—10 times the size of the new French park.

Le Monde des Animaux Sauvages is not, however, the largest game reserve in France nor is the count the first French aristocrat to happen on the idea as a means of saving the family property. Thoiry, a game reserve 25 miles from Paris, was opened by the Count de La Fanouse in 1967. It covers more than 450 hectares.

Count de Mortemart admits frankly that he hopes to make a profit. "I invested every cent my wife and I had and my partners tell me it's good business," he said.

The count has a typically French way



Certain areas of the park, where the animals roam free, may be visited only in a car or a bus. Other parts will be accessible by boat. Then there are walks.

The count began his project three years ago, laying out 20 kilometers of roads, 35 hectares of woods and pasture, digging 15 hectares for ponds and rivers, leaving 20 islands for rare birds.

He has built a center for animal care and feeding, a restaurant, cafeteria, information stands, an auditorium, a 2,000-car parking lot and toilets—which they don't have at Versailles," he said proudly (but inaccurately).

The reserve has a prairie for antelope, parks for rhinos, lions, giraffes, elephants, bears and baboons. The shaded walks take you to the seals, an African village, to see islands of aquatic birds and chimpanzees. Boats will take visitors all around the property to get a closer look at the animals.

An outgoing man with a paunch, a slightly taste for Beaujolais and a pretense reminiscent of the Bourbons, the count goes around in work clothes and dusty boots. He has no problem convincing you that he has done a lot of the rough work himself.

The reason, of course, was to save his business. His training at Harvard's business school helped him see the handwriting on the wall. But why an animal reserve instead of, say, a golf club? "Because, to tell you the truth, I'm sick and tired of high society," he said. "I'd rather have Mr. Smith's any day."

Once he decided on the project, he turned professional help with the animals, turning to Wild Animal Kingdom.

Count de Mortemart admits frankly that he hopes to make a profit. "I invested every cent my wife and I had and my partners tell me it's good business," he said.

The count has a typically French way

of talking lightly about serious things. But his undertaking is professional and anyone touring the grounds with him would know instantly that he cares deeply about his project.

"The bison get along," he said. "We just put the tigers out today. But the lions are still a problem. We're going to add some more bears. And look, isn't that pretty?" he asked, pointing to a flock of cranes profiled against the chateau.

But to the count the most important thing about his project is how it was done. Unlike some other reserves where the animals are bought first, then somehow fitted into the scenery, the count created the park first, then bought the animals—but not from the jungle. He bought surplus animals from other parks. "Our 40 lions come from England," he said, "and our bears from Germany. Giraffes, elephants, antelopes and bison come from the Uganda national parks and were legally exported, under government control."

"We have taken great care," he insisted. "not to endanger rare animal species and we see to it that the animals get the best possible habitat."

The count's contention is backed by Alain Bougrain Dubourg, a young ecologist who heads the 300,000-member, state-sponsored Protection de la Nature organization. Mr. Bougrain Dubourg is a consultant for the new project.

"There's always a danger that people who open such projects will fall victim to public taste," said Mr. Bougrain Dubourg, "and end up buying too many animals—which results in a collection rather than integration of animals. A big mistake. When the public has seen one antelope, it has seen them all."

"In all fairness, we must wait a year or so before making sure that the count fulfills his moral and educational vows," he added. "But so far, my feeling is that he's done a very good job."

—SOCIETY

PEOPLE: That Paperback Novel President Kissinger

French publisher/author Maurice Girodas has hit a snag—in his attempt to publish a paperback novel called "President Kissinger." The man who published Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer" in Paris said Tuesday that Kable News Company of New York had refused to distribute his book because of two passages involving the hero—a fictional secretary of state named Henry Kissinger who later becomes President. Girodas has been ordered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to leave the United States by June 15—the government says his permission to stay expired months ago. Girodas says he is being harassed because of the book, which he describes as "political adventure fiction."

In the disputed passages, the fictional hero goes to bed with a Radcliffe student in Paris and with a Prussian woman in Heidelberg. John Hayes, head of Kable News, said his firm based its refusal to distribute the paperback, written by Girodas and four others, on legal advice. His attorney, Jerome Peoples, rejected to the passages because "I don't think you can take someone who is not fiction and build fictionalized situations around him." Meanwhile, Girodas is looking for another distributor.

Former Treasury Secretary George Shultz has been appointed to the faculty of Stanford University's Graduate School of Business, effective Sept. 1. He will be a professor of management and public policy. Before joining the Nixon administration in 1969, Shultz was dean and professor of industrial relations at the University of Chicago's graduate business school.

Actor **Buddy Rogers**, Paris this week for a Mary Pickford film at the Palais Chaillot, says: "I used to black hair and white teeth; it's the other way around."

Actor **Thomas Corcoran** demurely teet total very white. Rogers, to Mary Pickford for 40, said that his wife had no able to attend the Paris because she had recently died.

Actor **Samuel Juszi**, son, 18, son of Rep. Bill Dickin-

son, 76, son of Rep. Bill Dickin-